

The Alexandria Gazette

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.—*Multum in Parvo.*

—A boy named Lancaster has been arrested in Washington, charged with opening dispatches entrusted to him from the Telegraph Office to be carried to the War Office, and giving information of their contents to his father and brother in the Confederate service.—David and N. J. Jones, Confederate prisoners, convalescent from the Alexandria Hospital, were yesterday sent to Washington, previous to exchange.—Col. Nichol, who was recruiting for the Confederate army, was captured at Brents ville, Prince William county, Va., yesterday, by a detachment of cavalry sent out by order of Gen. Heintzleman.—The report about the capture of Mr. Crittenden of Ky., by the Confederates, is false.—No passes are now required from persons leaving Baltimore.—Mr. Ward of the British East India service was married in Washington yesterday, to the eldest daughter of Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister.—The little boy, Frank Davis, who was terribly injured by being pushed from the platform of the cars in Washington, died yesterday morning; the driver of the cars has been arrested and is in jail.—Gen. Hooker has left Washington, for the West.—Gen. Sickles, now much improved in health, has gone home to New York.—The draft in the District of Columbia will be for about 2,500 men.—Judge Cradlebaugh, late delegate from Nevada, now a Colonel in the army, reported to have been killed in a late engagement on the Mississippi, is not dead; he was severely wounded, but is recovering.—A car load of hay, at the southern end of Union street, in this place, accidentally caught fire from a spark from the engine, on Monday, and was destroyed.—Gold, in New York, yesterday, 127½.—A dinner was given to Mr. Vallandigham, at Montreal, Canada, by the club of that place, as "a defender of the principles of magna charta and habeas corpus."—Navigation of the C. & O. Canal between Cumberland and Hancock has been resumed.—The wheat crop in Pennsylvania has not been injured by the late rains.—General Schenck has directed the provost guard to proceed to the City Hotel in Baltimore, and ascertain the names of all officers in the military service of the U. S., and direct them to immediately leave that hotel.—The Baltimore American says that in arranging the draft for Maryland, the negro regiments raised there will be credited to the State.—The story going the rounds, of a brutal assault by a soldier of the Third Army Corps upon a grand daughter of Chas. Carroll of Md., is contradicted.—Gen. D. H. Hill is said to be in command of the Confederate forces now in Richmond.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, thirty-three members were expelled for not taking the oath of allegiance.

James Abbott of Rockville, and William T. Dade and N. S. Hoyle of Medley's district, Montgomery county, Md., who joined the Confederates at the breaking out of the war, were captured at Gettysburg.

Gen. Cadwallader has been assigned to the command of the Department of Philadelphia, and has already entered upon his duties.

Capture of Morgan's Command.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—HEADQUARTER'S GEIGER'S CREEK, July 20.—We chased John Morgan's command over fifty miles to-day.—After having skirmishing for six or seven miles, between the Twenty-fifth Ohio, of Col. Wilford's brigade, in advance, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand this afternoon, when a fight ensued which lasted an hour.—The rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff.

I sent a flag of truce demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The flag was received by Coleman and other officers, who came down and asked an hour for consultation. I granted him forty minutes, in which time all the command, excepting Morgan, who deserted, taking with him a very small squad, surrendered.

It was my understanding that Morgan himself had surrendered, and I learned that it was the understanding of Morgan's officers and men.

The number of killed and wounded is considerable. The number of prisoners is between one thousand and fifteen hundred, including a large number of colonels, majors, and line officers.

I captured between six and seven hundred prisoners yesterday. I think I will capture Morgan himself to-morrow.

I had Colonel Wilford's and Jacob's brigades. The conduct and bearing of officers and men, without an exception, evinced the greatest gallantry, and a high degree of skill and discipline.

(Signed) SHACKELFORD, Brig. Gen.

Morgan's artillery and about twenty-five hundred prisoners, including Basil Duke, are expected to arrive here to-day.

I have strong hopes of being able to capture Morgan and the remaining portion of his forces; thus entirely wiping out this band.

He has less than seven hundred men with him. All his artillery and wagons, and all other property, is in our hands. The prisoners taken since our forces overtook him amount to over twenty-five hundred, with all their horses, equipments, arms, &c.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General.

U. S. STEAMER MOOSE, ABOVE BUFFINGTON ISLAND, OHIO RIVER, July 19.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: After chasing Morgan nearly five hundred miles, I at last met him on the river at this point, and engaged and drove him back, capturing two of his pieces of artillery. He abandoned the rest to General Judah. The enemy broke in confusion from the banks, and left his wagon train, many horses and small arms in my possession.

Since writing the above, I followed up the river; met another portion of Morgan's force fording fourteen miles above; shelled and drove most of them back, killed several, wounded twenty-five or thirty, and captured twenty more horses.

I have but two men wounded slightly. Our shell and shrapnel created great confusion in the Confederate ranks, killing and wounding many. LE ROY FITCH, Lieut. Commanding.

General Gregg's cavalry reconnoissance, on Friday last, did not turn out well. A despatch from Harper's Ferry states that "the loss was very severe for a cavalry fight." His loss in killed and wounded is estimated at from three to four hundred, and his retreat, being very precipitate, he left his wounded on the field. "The confusion," we are told, "was complicated by a number of army mule teams getting into a kind of stampede, which made the horses so unmanageable that the men, for the most part, dismounted and shifted for themselves."

We learn from San Francisco that at the request of the French Consul, Collector Lowe has refused to permit a quantity of blasting powder to be shipped to Acapulco by a sailing vessel.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Logan has been relieved from his command by Sherman, it is stated for disobedience of orders and prematurely attacking Jackson. He made the attack on the 13th instant, and was repulsed with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded.

Sherman is besieging Johnston at Jackson, who is supposed to have thirty thousand men. It is said that Johnston cannot escape.

A steamer was loading at Vicksburg with Confederate sick and wounded for Mobile, via New Orleans.

A large fleet of transports, convoyed by gunboats, have gone up Red river under General Ransom. When he returns he is to take command of Natchez.

The Federal forces at Milliken's Bend and Lake Providence are reported to be suffering considerably from sickness.

SLAUGHTER IN WAR.—The Revue Contemporaine publishes an article by Count de La tour on the important part which cavalry is likely to play in future wars. The Count, among other things, says that the opinions now generally held regarding the power of firearms are vastly exaggerated, and shows that many more men were lost in the great battles of the Empire than in the last Italian campaign. At Austerlitz the Russians lost 30 per ct.; the Austrians 44 per ct. of their army; the French lost 14 per ct. At Wagram the loss of the Austrians was 14, that of the French 13 per ct. At La Moskowa the Russians lost 44 per ct.; at Waterloo the allies 31 per ct.; the French 76. At Magenta, on the contrary, the Austrian loss was not more than 8 per ct. that of the French only 7. At Solferino the Austrians sustained a similar loss, and the Franco Sardinians only lost one tenth. This may be explained by the fact that a long range obliges the projectile to describe a large curve. Thus, according to M. d'Azemar, if the column of the place Vendome was placed between the gun and the mark, the latter being at a distance of twenty-five hundred yards, the projectile would pass over it without touching.

The Attack on Fort Darling Abandoned.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, says the expedition against Fort Darling has been abandoned.

The Navy Department has decided to build another new batch of iron clad vessels-of-war, differing in several important respects from all those hitherto constructed in this country. Instead of being propelled by a screw they will have paddle-wheels, and be entirely iron, with only the necessary wooden backing.

Charles Aundel, A. Nicholas, William Butler, Reason Beach, pilot and news agent, George Pettit, John Tridle, Richard Burke, and J. C. Williams, have been sent to Washington by Gen. R. King, and placed in the Old Capitol.

Calvin Dyer, the well-known Enfield Shaker, was shot by a soldier named Thos. Wier, on Saturday, at Concord, N. H., and is not expected to live. The difficulty related to some children whom Wier had placed in care of the Enfield Shakers.

The heavy rains of last week are said to have done great damage to the wheat crop in New Jersey.

The field of Antietam has lost all trace of last year's desolation and smiles with golden wheat, scented clover, and luxuriant corn.